Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1883. NO. 7205

THE NEWS.

Particulars of the Death of Judge Jeremiah Black.

ASSEMBLY OF HEA BY THE FRENCH.

Rare Yellow Fever Reported—Politics in Indiana—Death of an Old Soldier—Site for a Monument Selected.

The wires to California went down yesterday at Tehachapi, some three month of Rosenburg, and no intelligence have been received since that hour. The cause of the trouble is unknown.]

[Pacific Postal and Western Union took.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—President Norvin Green of the Western Union Co. has arrived yesterday and at the Western Union office the stock has been listed on the London stock exchange. It is rumored that a certain amount of exchange is to be sold in London. The stock will be held in Great Britain. There are stock still for sale, but not enough to warrant a new issue yet. Gould would have four millions of the stock. Another gentleman would have a million. Gould would have four millions of the stock. Another gentleman would have a million. Gould would have four millions of the stock. Another gentleman would have a million

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1883.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE.

A change in the price of letter postage is something which rarely occurs, there having been only four changes in the schedule of rates since the post office department of the United States was organized in 1789. The last change, requiring all postage in advance, at the uniform rate of three cents, was made in 1885. Stamps for the prepayment of postage at the option of the sender—the rate being three cents if paid in advance and five cents if paid by the recipient—were adopted by the department in 1847, seven years after they had been shown in England to be practicable and convenient. But it took people a long time to get used to this last innovation. The postmaster-general, in his report made just after the law of 1855 went into effect, deplored the stupidity of people as shown by their neglect to affix the stamp. "Through the press," he said, "and by placards on the letter boxes, every possible publicity has been given to this law, yet from motives of economy, fraud, or other cause letters continue to be deposited without prepayment." For some time post masters all over the country informed people that letters addressed to them were waiting for stamps; but under his patience was exhausted, the postmaster-general, James Gibb, ordered all unprepaid letters to go to the dead letter office. As experience has shown that people are slow to accustom themselves to a changed rate, it is not too early, perhaps, to call their attention to the fact that the law of the last congress providing for another reduction of letter postage will go into effect on the first day of next October. On and after that date the rate of postage on letters will be two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

This reduction, like the previous ones, was a popular project long before it was seriously considered in official circles. It was first considered as possible by the government in the report of Postmaster-General James, which was written in November, 1881. He then said that if Congress would carry out his suggestions for the reduction of expenditures for postmasters' salaries, for clerk hire for star-route service and other branches of the service, and also for a more equitable adjustment of rates on the different classes of matter carried in the mails, the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents will be possible within three years." His successor, Mr. Timothy O. Howe, was not so sanguine in regard to the feasibility of reducing the letter rate. While recognizing the demand for less expensive correspondence, he proposed instead of lowering the price of postage stamps, the novel remedy of cheapening envelopes, and increasing the rates on fourth-class mail matter. His plan was to have the government furnish stamped envelopes for the cost of postage simply, or in other words to issue a three-cent stamp so constructed as to permit a letter to be folded into it and sealed. This plan was not favorably received by congress. The general demand of the people for two-cent postage was too strong to be disregarded, and accordin ly the law before referred to was passed. Mr. James expressed the belief that this reduction could be accomplished without the proportionate diminution of receipts which followed the adoption of the two-cent postage in 1851. The people, he said, have shown their appreciation of the postal cards in 1873, instead of diminishing the receipts, on the whole, largely increased them. When the approaching reduction was recommended by Mr. James the excess of expenditures of the department over receipt was $2,481,129 35. One year afterward when Mr. Howe proposed the expedient of cheaper envelopes instead of cheaper postage, the excess of receipts over expenditures was $1,336,389 92, and the postmaster-general was able to say that, "for the first time in thirty-one years the postal service is not a burden upon the treasury."

It is worth noticing in this connection that no letter postage rate has ever been increased after a reduction has once been made. In this respect the government has taken no backward steps. The time is not distant when the rate will be still further reduced to one cent, the rate which now prevail in England. The success and popularity of this branch of the government service amply justify the power granted to congress by the constitution, "to establish postoffices and post-roads." It is interesting to observe the guarded manner in which the *Federalist* expresses the approval of the wisdom of the framers of the constitution, in entrusting this power to congress. "This power," it says, "must in every view be a harmless power; and may, perhaps, by judicious management become productive of great public convenience." And then it adds this remark, which may be recalled with propriety in connection with the proposition that the government should establish a postal telegraph, that "nothing which tends to facilitate the intercourse between the states can be deemed unworthy of public care. Story, in commenting on this clause of the constitution, says "it may well be deemed a most beneficent power, whose operations can scarcely be applied except for good; accomplishing in an eminent degree some of the high purposes set forth in the preamble of the constitution; forming a more perfect union, providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare."

The guarded expressions of the *Federalist* show how much the growth and prosperity of the country have outstripped the most sanguine anticipations of our most enlightened patriots. In the first year of Washington's administration there were only twenty-five postoffices. Now there are nearly fifty thousand, and their number is increasing at the rate of about one thousand each year. In its various labors the department pervades every channel of commerce and every theatre of human enterprise, ministering to all classes and creeds and pursuits with the same eager readiness, and equal fairness of fidelity. And the reduction in the rate of postage, which will soon take place, will increase the popularity of this service, as it supplies cheaper facilities to the increasing demands of business and social life, and at the same time renders more intense the solicitude of the people for the preservation of its purity, and the superiority of its administration.

The date for the opening of the public schools is near at hand, and already scores of children are being brought home from the summering places preparatory for the year's work. But all that is disagreeable and unwholesome about the summer is still with us. The heat is oppressive, the dust is a constant annoyance, and the smoke is an abomination. To put children into school under these conditions is scarcely less than cruel. All the advantage of the summer's rest will be overbalanced by the fires for sweltering weeks. We believe that the directors would do a proper and popular thing by extending the vacation at least three weeks—or until this abominable eye-destroying and throat-parching smoke clears away.

All citizens doubtless will realize the importance of putting forth an effort to make the demonstration in honor of the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad a credit to the city. Though money has been secured for expenditure under direction of the committee much may still be done by individuals to add to the effect. In particular, all ought to get ready for the illumination. To this every one who has a building or a window can add something. The suggestion doubtless will be sufficient.

Daily indications for a long time have pointed to the probability that the wires below Yreka have been cut or tampered with. Behavior of the wires in that locality from day to day can scarcely be separated for on any other supposition. A number of men supplied with weapons and stations in that locality, might do a good deal toward keeping up steady telegraphic communication.

DEATH OF THE BLACK.

Jeremiah S. Black is known to the country by his ability as a lawyer, but his chief celebrity was derived from his acts as a member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet during the critical period that preceded the outbreak of the civil war. Over Mr. Buchanan he had great influence; and, though he was more loyal to the Union than most of his associates in the cabinet, he failed to rise to the great emergency of the hour. On the contrary, he supported the irresolute and imbecile policy of Mr. Buchanan, if he did not actually inspire it, and was ready with reasons supplied from the constitution to prove that the government could not make war so as to meet the aggressions of the secessionists. In an opinion which Mr. Buchanan had called upon him, as attorney-general of the United States, to prepare upon questions which the crisis had precipitated, he proceeded to say that when the United States no longer had judges, district attorneys, marshals or other officials in a state, and therefore no agents to execute its authority, it was necessarily at the end of its powers. "What," he asks, "can be done in case we have no courts to issue judicial process and no ministerial officers to execute it? In that event troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal. If they are sent to aid the courts and marshals, there must be courts and marshals to be aided. Without the exercise of these functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed; in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the government has at command." Now, the attitude in the seceded states was just that which Judge Black had stated. All the officials of the United States had resigned, a rival government had been set up, and civil process of the United States could not be executed at all. What then was to be done? Nothing; for Judge Black went on to say: "Under such circumstances to send a military force into any state, with orders to act against the people, would be simply making war in them." This, perhaps, never was equalled, except by Justice Fogberry, who gave a legal opinion to the constable to the effect that if the thief would not stand when bidden to do so in the king's name, he was to "let him go and thank God he was rid of a knave."

This piece of history is recalled partly to remind the younger class of readers how the government was driven on to the brink of destruction under "strict construction of powers," and partly to furnish to a same class with information as to the man whose death is just announced, Judge Black was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. The central idea of this political system was that the states were sovereign and the general government had no power. Importance had been organized into a system and was at the head of the government, and the obstruction was set on its feet without protest or hindrance from the United States.

Somewhat later Mr. Black was made secretary of state, a position which he held during the last two months of Mr. Buchanan's term. As the government was driven on towards disruption he seems to have thought it time to write some objections to the acts of the secessionists, and by refusing to do the last ignominent of their whole purposes, he became an object of their dislike and has never been forgiven. This is the secret of the long letter published against him by Jefferson Davis less than one month ago, in which Judge Black was accused of having abandoned the policy behind strict construction, and of taking part with those who instigated and aided in forcing the war upon the southern states." It was understood that Black would publish a reply, but it is not known that any had been prepared.

As a statesman Judge Black belonged to the school which was so long splitting hairs upon questions of constitutional power. All the rubbish of his so-called statesmanship was consumed in the white heat of the civil war. As a lawyer Judge Black was adroit and able; as a man he bore an honorable reputation; but his rule in service, though doubtless well intended, was like that of Mr. Buchanan, a hurtful thing to the country.

SWEEPING AND WATERING OF STREETS.

Years ago when Portland was a village, it was ordained by the city council that each owner of property abutting upon an improved street should have that part of the street in front of his premises swept once each week. This rule worked well enough ten years ago, when we had but two or three improved streets, but it poorly fits our present condition of cityhood. The system occasions no end of bother, is not thoroughly efficient and in the aggregate costs fully double what would be a proper and fair charge for maintaining the streets at all times in good condition. Under this vexatious plan a thousand people must once each week bother with a trifling business in which they are at the mercy of a class not noted for liberality of dealing. By all means, the streets should be cleaned by the city government. If the whole job were let to the lowest bidder the work could be done for half what it now costs under the "retail" system, the work would be done more regularly and better, and householders would be relieved of a great annoyance.

The city, too, ought to water the streets in summer. Heretofore a street sprinkling has been wholly a voluntary matter, and the merchants on Front and First streets have usually kept those thoroughfares comparatively free from dust. Recently the general "improvement" of the back streets has made it absolutely necessary to keep them constantly damp to prevent the dust from flying in stifling clouds. The discomfort from dust this summer has been so great as to disgust many with our city as a place of residence, and as other streets are "improved" and as they become worn the annoyance will become more serious. A few householders have tried to protect themselves by watering the streets to the windward, but the cost has been very great, and, owing to the fact that fine dust floats a great distance the protection has been but partial and unsatisfactory. The city ought to maintain fifteen or more water wagons, and keep them constantly in commission during the dusty season. Water is cheap, almost to the degree of costing nothing, and the cost of posting it on the streets cannot be very heavy. The city ought to do it.

If it be true that the city needs the services of an accomplished civil engineer, if it engages such services and gets the benefit of them, then undoubtedly it ought to pay for them a fair salary. We are told that the new duties imposed upon the superintendent of streets make it quite necessary to secure a man for that position who has qualifications of a high order; and in fact the charter requires that he shall possess the qualifications of a civil engineer." But if the city is to have a department of streets and works and carry it on upon principles of engineering science it certainly does not want to maintain a city surveyorship as a separate office to conflict with it. Indeed, as the charter now stands, the work of the city surveyor should come properly under the direction of the engineer in charge of streets and works. The better salary then ought in justice to be paid to the superintendent if streets and, in fact, under the new system the city surveyorship, as a separate office, ought to be abolished. The charter has been "tinkered" so much for the promotion of one job or another as to be wholly incongruous. Undoubtedly there is force in the plea that the superintendent of streets ought to have more pay than his subordinate, the city surveyor; but if the city has arrived at the point where it needs the services of a civil engineer as superintendent of streets, then the office of city surveyor, as distinct from the other, has become unnecessary and ought to be discontinued.

The striking telegraph operators of this city held a meeting yesterday and decided unanimously not to apply for re-instatement, nor to accept work again in the Western Union office and while this manly stand will occasion some delay and inconvenience to the public, it will generally be admired as a piece of good grit. Ten years from to-day, no doubt but that these men will be better off than if they had stuck to the keys.

LIGHT DAWNING ON PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg *Leader*, published at the head center of Pennsylvania tariff-shriekism, in discussing the scheme of Wharton Barker to distribute the surplus revenue among the states and so save the war tariff and maintain high taxation in perpetuity, cannot resist the impulse to tell its readers the following plain truths in very plain language. It says:

"We may as well look the matter in the face, gentlemen of Philadelphia *et al*, no such artificial scheme as this can be inserted in the statutes. And the inevitable is just this: unless there is another war or such a prodigal expenditure of public money as will make the Mexican and confederate pension and workingmen's homesteads, etc., such as the world has never yet seen, the tariff must go, not a decade we hope, not disastrously if we properly prepare for it, but as certain as this country is to grow in population and wealth, good sense dictates that we Pennsylvanians should not fight this result with wild projects and fanciful dreams like the Barker scheme, but should give our best thought and patient endeavor to found our industries while we have yet these means and while they can endure for the coming change without loss, and blossom out into new prosperity when thy are and no longer on government props but on their own merits."

Commenting on the above, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* adds:

"This is very excellent counsel. There is not a protectionist in the state of Pennsylvania who does not feel that his system of wholesale extortion is an exceedingly precarious one, and that the public mind is slowly but surely awakening to its iniquity. It is coming, to be sure, but it is working slowly, too. Men, in all walks of life, are beginning to question seriously the reasons of the tariff to protect; and the ever succeeding periods of overproduction and the consequent closing of mills, for instance, are furnishing the basis of these questions. There is but one answer. The encouragement of American manufactures has long reached that point when the home demand is amply supplied and there are no foreign markets where its surplus products can be sold. Yet we continue to hold on to a suicidal policy which forbids us foreign markets and puts our manufacturers down to the home market. It is useless for protection organs to attempt the stereotyped assertion that the 'poor workingman' is dependent for his existence on the intensity of the protectionist taxing machine in vogue in the United States, when the increased shutting down of furnaces and mills a benefit to the work ingman! Are his burdens tightened by heavy tariff taxation and the closing of the factory where he gets employment? Is the protectionist 'perpetual blessing' to labor, when the amount of wages paid in 1880 was 1,214,000 less than the wages paid in 1870? And is a 'protective' system which crippples the manufacturer by contracting his market, by destroying our foreign commerce, by lessening the purchasing power of the wages paid?

"These are questions of the hour; they are very live questions."

PRESS PITH.

Dorsey says he is out of politics. He went out by the star route.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A town in Dakota has been named "Oakla." The next mudhole should be called Zola.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Transcript Bees say: "Above all, no rail weak." Not much chance for the Lyonds in that country.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Western Union is offering great inducements to penniless French girls who are desirous of passing duty. The regular rate is only $1 per day.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The *Rural Californian* says to our knowledge by selling an acre to favor unlaid eggs. The best way of favoring unlaid eggs is, mum opinion, to have the chicken broiled.—*Buck.*

The eagle feels best at a flight of 12,000 feet above the earth, but the man you get a man on the roof of a three-block building knows begin to weaken and he can't remember a word beyond "Follow-citizens."—*N. Y. News Letter.*

A newspaper is much excited over what it calls the "Diseased wife's sister Bill." But what the wife's disease was, and why her sister's name was Bill, is not explained in the article discussing the subject.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In north Brazil the ease are so professional dressmakers, the finest ladies usually pasting their own complexions. When a man buys his wife a new dress he doesn't have to give her ten dollars to get it made. These are some things in north Brazil worthy of imitation in this country.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Boss" and "Gentleman."

Chicago Times.

When the servile and unmanned henchman of some party boss or "influential politician" gets an appointment in the city service to compensate him for dirty work done for his master, immediately realizes a peculiar personal and political interest in keeping his place. He knows that to keep his place it is necessary that his employer shall keep his place, and that for his employer to keep his place it is necessary first he shall be admitted to share in the president's exercise of the appointing power, and that any that purpose it is necessary that the president shall be of his employer's party, or ring. So it becomes his peculiar personal and political interest to use his office and confidence from his official stipend, and devote his time and such facilities as he may possess, not to the right discharge of his duties as a public servant, but to enfeo his employer to the second.

The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3000 yards the noise of a train 2800 yards, the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1200 yards, the roll of a drum 1000 yards, the croak of a frog 300 yards and a cricket's chirp 60 yards.

IN THE SWAMPS.

The great railroad conductor of South America is H. Z. Ridgely, well is as follows:

LIMA, Peru.—"I will to lay of St. Jacobs Oil, that I am so completely satisfied with its use, that I procured a box of it. There used it and found it to be just as represented. It is sound sense, is working slowly, to be sure, but it is working surely. Men, in all walks of life, are beginning to question seriously the reasons of the tariff to protect; and the ever succeeding periods of overproduction and the consequent closing of mills, for instance, are furnishing the basis of these questions. There is but one answer. The encouragement of American manufactures has long reached that point when the home demand is amply supplied and there are no foreign markets where its surplus products can be sold. Yet we continue to hold on to a suicidal policy which forbids us foreign markets and puts our manufacturers down to the home market. It is useless for protection organs to attempt the stereotyped assertion that the 'poor workingman' is dependent for his existence on the intensity of the protectionist taxing machine in vogue in the United States, when the increased shutting down of furnaces and mills a benefit to the work ingman! Are his burdens tightened by heavy tariff taxation and the closing of the factory where he gets employment? Is the protectionist 'perpetual blessing' to labor, when the amount of wages paid in 1880 was 1,214,000 less than the wages paid in 1870? And is a 'protective' system which cripples the manufacturer by contracting his market, by destroying our foreign commerce, by lessening the purchasing power of the wages paid?

"These are questions of the hour; they are very live questions."

BORN.

August 19, to the wife of C. H. Hahn, a son 10 pounds.

MARRIED.

At St. Helens, July 28 Harvey M. Fowler and Florence Archibald.

DIED.

In this city, August 20, Helen, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Irving, aged 7 months and 17 days. Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 145 1st street.

In Washington county, August 16, 1883, Clara Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Silas and Theodore Fowler aged 18 years.

In Washington county, July 6, 1883, Eddie, son of D. E. and Maria Bush, aged 19 years.

Schwab, Artistic Perfector, Front, cor. Washington

NEW TO-DAY.

DICK TURPIN—YOUR MOTHER IS BUYING A [illegible] dress goods.

TO LET—ROOMS UNFURNISHED, HOUSE suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 26 Yamhill street.

WANTED—A GIRL AMONG OR UP TO date family by Pain and wife. Address SAM, this office.

GIRL WANTED—A SENSIBLE GIRL, FOND of drinks of water, can have a permanent situation at 242 Yamhill street. Wages $20.

WANTED—A POSITION AS POSTER OR AS assistant in a wholesale house; has good reference. Address POSTER, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL FURNISHED house or part of a house, suitable for light housekeeping. Address A. M., this office.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with bath; also one back room, suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire of DURFEE & CO., 129 Front, between 1st and 2d.

FOOT RACE—THE LONG EXPECTED FOOT race will to-day decided for the sum of $500 a side between O. J. Johnson, of San Francisco and W. Gilmore, of Meadville, Oregon, to come off at about 3:30 P. M. Distance, 60 yards.

BRITISH BARK ONTARIO, E. R. BUNE Master, from Hongkong: Neither the Captain or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts which may be contracted by the crew. ALLEN & LEWIS, Consignees.

NOTICE.—THE STREET RAILROAD BRIDGE will be removed by next Saturday, August 25, 1883, at the risk of Oregon City, Oregon, for the benefit of the Oregon Iron and Steel Company. All wood now ready to haul. Will contract for one-half or all to one purchaser. [illegible]

FOR RENT—IN OR ELECTRIC THE-gentle bath the [illegible] all the [illegible] of every kind [illegible] and [illegible] with steam or hot air; also [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...AND COMMISSION...

...ILMAN & CO.,
...and Commission Merchants,
...st, Piers and Ash...

...ES OF REAL ESTATE, FURN...
...Merchandise Horses, Carria...
...LE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays...

...AUCTION SA...
OF

...ed to dispose of by auction at sto...
...at 10 o'clock A. M.,
...AY, 31st AUGUST, 1883,
...ecting at No. 10 o'clock A. M.,
...ine Furniture of Residence,
...Comprising in part—
...ply Brussels Carpets in double parlors...
...Carpets, Rugs, Ingrain Carpets and...

...NUT BOOK CASE
...ey Chairs, Rockers, Reception Chairs...
...ent Library Tables...
...ins, Curtains and Cornices...
...alnut frame Vases...
...e Chandeliers, Umbrella Stands, etc...

...-ROOM FURNITURE:
...olnut and Marbletop Sideboard...
...Extension Table...
...Dining Chairs, Fine Pictures...
...Ware, Fine Glassware, Crockery...
...Rockers and Chairs, etc., etc.

...OOM FURNITURE
...olnut Bedroom Suit, (Treasure...
...olnut Bedroom Suit, complete...
...Hall Hedstands and Bureaus...
...s Bedsteads and Bedding...
...Hall Mattresses Pillows...
..., etc.

ALSO
...with walker pipes, complete...
...Heating Stoves...
...ture etcetera...
...e accession of buyers is invite...
...serve...
...ILMAN & CO., Auctioneers...

...J. O'CONNOR,
...& Commission Merchan...
First and Pine...
...Furniture & Mdse. sold...
...Real Estate Bought...
...Traveller Sight.

...SINESS SPECIALS.

...AKERS.—A BRICKMAKER WHO...
...ERE a yard in a new town can ge...
...o brick this fall. Address "Brick...

...ROOMS — LADIES AND GENT...
...ersons, to order while waiting. ...
...s, opposite, 73 Mill street between...
...Main.

...IC INSTITUTE.—SHORT HAN...
...very lessons. In this age a know...
...and as an absolute necessity. Why be...
...Circular sent when it calls for it. ...
...s nights Monday and Thursday, 8 t...
...lint, Curtains and Cornices...
...W. G. GRILLY, Teacher...
...on Fifth st.—P. O. Box 39.

...BUSINESS AND DIVERSIONS AGE...
...e Rights, Business Chances, Situat...
...ewing, Call circles, etc., Month 15...
...er first and Washington.

...HUNG & CO HAVING DISPOSE...
...ecret to his Curing & Co. the m...
...ine the manufacture both wholes...
...ndkerchiefs Japanese goods gener...
...er Orders from the country will ...
...ention. 208 Front street, corner Alder Portland, O...

...ith Oregon Ti...
...ESDAY MORNING, AUG 21, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND Aug 20 8:00 P. M.

Name of Station	Height Above Sea	Change last 3 Hours	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity last hour	State of Weather
Portland	50	0	N	00	Smoky
Roseburg	304	03	NW	00	Smoky

Highest temperature 75 2 minimum 56 0 mean 65 6

ADVERTISING LETTERS.

The following letters remain in this office for...
...ve advertised:
...ED. H. G. True, Geo
...ad Bonsell J. J. B. T. M. W. 2

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

...ILMAN & Co. sell this morning at the residence of No. ...
...enth street, corner of Main and Salmon, the entire ...
...ture, comprising a fine line of household ...
...ble commences at 10 A. M.

CITY

...PARTICULARS OF THE VICIOUS MURDER.—This fol...
...e particulars of the murder of Percy Vickers ...
...d the summit of the Cascade mountains some ...

...ed from a man who came in yesterday from ...
...ear of the murder. The murderer is a man by ...
...ame of Steele, who has been employed by ...
...y's mill in the capacity of cook. It seems ...
...also a double-barreled shotgun from a man ...
...e one Fisher, living in that vicinity, and ...
...e came away with it. Fisher once procured the ...
...ce of a constable and the two followed on ...
...ele in pursuit, on arriving at the Sales ...
...in pursuit of Salmon river they found that ...
...at the mouth of Salmon had been there and ...
...e and sold most had been the case when pursued a man ...
...At this place the same information was obtained. Steele ...
...Mc Minnville before sunrise and started for Dallas ...
...Mc Minnville before sunrise and started for Dallas ...
...place where it was ascertained that Steele ...
...ffed on the train for Albany or Portland. It seems ...
...ffed on the train for Albany or Portland. It seems ...
...ffed off the gun for Mc for a share of the ...
...ffed off the gun for Mc for a share of the ...
...ering into Albany the unsuspecting party knew ...
...ering into Albany the unsuspecting party knew ...
...Fisher was a brave, determined man he ...
...Fisher was a brave, determined man he ...
...to join them in the chase after the ...
...to join them in the chase after the ...
...party then returned, stopped and after ...
...party then returned, stopped and after ...
...some time they saw at some distance ...
...some time they saw at some distance ...
...between two camp fires one on each side of ...
...between two camp fires one on each side of ...
...road, which they were certain had been made by ...
...road, which they were certain had been made by ...
...and his companion. When they arrived at ...
...and his companion. When they arrived at ...
...fires which was close to White river and ...
...fires which was close to White river and ...
...miles from the summit one of the guns ...
...miles from the summit one of the guns ...
...wishing to show the other how far off his game ...
...wishing to show the other how far off his game ...
...he would go on and get pasture for the ...
...he would go on and get pasture for the ...
...Fisher was heard to pick out a place ...
...Fisher was heard to pick out a place ...
...which the others agreed to pick out a place ...
...which the others agreed to pick out a place ...
...by. Two of the party then left on the ...
...by. Two of the party then left on the ...
...east side of the road. Fisher turned to the ...
...east side of the road. Fisher turned to the ...
...and disappeared, and at that instant with ...
...and disappeared, and at that instant with ...
...his companion. When they arrived at ...
...his companion. When they arrived at ...
...which was close to White river and ...
...which was close to White river and ...
...miles from the summit one of the guns ...
...miles from the summit one of the guns ...
...wishing to show the other how far off his game ...
...wishing to show the other how far off his game ...
...he would go on and get pasture for the ...
...he would go on and get pasture for the ...
...Fisher was heard to pick out a place ...
...Fisher was heard to pick out a place ...
...which the others agreed to pick out a place ...
...which the others agreed to pick out a place ...
...by. Two of the party then left on the ...
...by. Two of the party then left on the ...
...east side of the road. Fisher turned to the ...
...east side of the road. Fisher turned to the ...
...and disappeared, and at that instant with ...
...and disappeared, and at that instant with ...
...the contents of a single ...
...the contents of a single ...
...with what effect is not known. ...
...with what effect is not known. ...
...The murderer left his hat, coat and ...
...The murderer left his hat, coat and ...
...on the ground near the fire, and it ...
...on the ground near the fire, and it ...
...believed he was disappointed in ...
...believed he was disappointed in ...
...The shooting took place at 4 o'clock ...
...The shooting took place at 4 o'clock ...
...Fisher was taken back to his place where ...
...Fisher was taken back to his place where ...
...expired in agony at 7 o'clock Sunday morn ...
...expired in agony at 7 o'clock Sunday morn ...
...when he died.

...DUSTRY IN AN OLDTIME FRIEND.—A striking in ...
...of the truthfulness of the saying that necess ...
...is the mother of invention can be seen at the ...
...Bell. A specimen of up on pipe, tr, cracker, a ...
...of the one, which was found in the cell ...
...of the one, which was found in the cell ...
...when the building was first completed and ...
...when the building was first completed and ...
...occupied, consisted last fall of a tiny bit ...
...occupied, consisted last fall of a tiny bit ...
...of wire, which he rested, fash up the valley and, when ...
...of wire, which he rested, fash up the valley and, when ...
...he came to a mouse hole he secured one of the pests ...
...he came to a mouse hole he secured one of the pests ...
...and, when he returned, locking very sneaky as ...
...and, when he returned, locking very sneaky as ...
...he could, to avoid observation. One of his old pa ...
...he could, to avoid observation. One of his old pa ...
...tients quickly took, though the idea of which s ...
...tients quickly took, though the idea of which s ...
...the inventor was then decided. This ...
...the inventor was then decided. This ...
...was the bowl of the pipe and is fitted with a ...
...was the bowl of the pipe and is fitted with a ...
...small piece of wire for a broomstick in the ...
...small piece of wire for a broomstick in the ...
...manner of the ...
...manner of the ...
...a hole through the stick, it was split ...
...a hole through the stick, it was split ...
...a channel cut along its center after which the ...
...a channel cut along its center after which the ...
...two were put together and firmly bound with ...
...two were put together and firmly bound with ...
...To the opium smoker a lamp over the ...
...To the opium smoker a lamp over the ...
...of which is rested or upon the drug as a wedge ...
...of which is rested or upon the drug as a wedge ...
...This the ingenious head had supplied by a ...
...This the ingenious head had supplied by a ...
...the pill box to which was a little fat while a ...
...the pill box to which was a little fat while a ...
...piece of rag supported by a wire laid across ...
...piece of rag supported by a wire laid across ...
...the mouth of the pipe and a wick. From the ...
...the mouth of the pipe and a wick. From the ...
...burning "pipe shop" which remained upon the ...
...burning "pipe shop" which remained upon the ...
...bench it is evident that the Reed had to ...
...bench it is evident that the Reed had to ...
...go quite a number of times before the ...
...go quite a number of times before the ...
...burning probably been passed into his hand by a ...
...burning probably been passed into his hand by a ...
...boy. How the fellow must have enjoyed his ...
...boy. How the fellow must have enjoyed his ...
...after all the hard work he had in manu actur ...
...after all the hard work he had in manu actur ...
...into smoke and fame!

...ENT OF MAY ORLANDO.—A bounci was held at ...
...Umatilla Indian agency on the 17th inst to ac...
...for the purchase of the right of way for the ...
...A & N Co. branch railroad from Pendleton to ...
...ville. The Umatilla Commercial says: The ...
...company was represented by their able ...
...Mr. J. Dolph Gates. The Indians were represented by their four chiefs ...
...Moonily, Young Chief Showaway and Umum ...
...and their agent, R. S. Farnsworth. The object ...
...meeting was fully explained to them by the ...
...who was followed by Attorney Dolph stating ...
...they desired right of way between Pendleton ...
...Umatilla Landing and that they were willing to pay ...
...was just and fair for the land but no more ...
...than three hours deliberation they agreed ...
...the right of way for the railroad company ...
...the usual per acre for land occupied. The ...
...ding of this road will no doubt be forward as rapi ...
...as possible to this point, giving us direct ...
...with the Northern Pacific—a long and painfully de ...
...munication with Portland. This attempted ...
...in the heart of the Cayuse reservation and been agreed ...
...by the majority of the Cayuses present to ...
...a portion properly warned to come down only ...
...this county

...THOMAS ROBERT.—Wife Henry Clay Hill ...
...native of 1842, who works in the Oregon Furni ...
...Manufacturing Company, yesterday established an ...
...action in Stephens add tion to East Portland ...
...on his way home Sunday night he was assault ...
...by two men and robbed of $4 in money. ...
...in the vicinity of Seventh and Stevens th ...
...came upon him from behind ...
...was caught him by the right arm in which ...
...he held a knife, and the fight was on. ...
...the knife flew out of his hand into the brush ...
...other man gave him a severe blow in the face ...
...with his fist, and then joined in the fight ...
...of the blow knocked him senseless. When he ...
...then went through his pockets taking $4 ...
...of his dollars. The victim of this outrage does ...
...not know how long he remained there, but when he ...
...regained consciousness he started and walked home ...
...Hill's injuries, though quite painful are by no ...
...dangerous, and he will be able to appear in the ...
...yesterday.

...FOR LOCK FASTEN.—An intelligent Chinaman ...
...who has several years conducted an establish ...
...for the purification and destruction of tainted ...
...ease, at Ironside and end thereby accumulated ...
...considerable coin, could not last fall carry his ...
...considerable coin, could not last fall carry his ...
...business to a successful issue. He rented a room up the valley and, when ...
...business to a successful issue. He rented a room up the valley and, when ...
...he moved in he secured a number of rats and mice, ...
...he moved in he secured a number of rats and mice, ...
...when he returned, looking very sneaky as ...
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...when he returned, looking very sneaky as ...
...when he returned, looking very sneaky as ...

THE STRIKE ENDED.

I CASE AROUSES ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT LYNE

The Striking Operators Have Reject the conditions on which the Telegraph Company would Allow them to Resume Work.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
PORTLAND OREGON Aug 20 1883

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN: Briefly the telegraphic situation at present is as follows Superintendent Jaynes telegraphed me yesterday from San Francisco that the strikers at Sacramento and San Francisco had applied for employment that he could send me all the operators I needed and asked how many he should send

A form of agreement to be signed by all strikers seeking employment was also telegraphed Its substance is a promise to withdraw from present membership and refrain from future membership on combination with secret or open societies which in any wise attempt to regulate the conditions of service of its payment

This letter that some of our old forces might wish re-employment I delayed telegraphing for operators This afternoon a committee from the strikers waited upon me to learn the terms upon which they could be re-employed A copy of the form of agreement was given them and they withdrew returning shortly to say that the operators declined to apply for re-employment if required to sign the agreement

I have telegraphed superintendent Jaynes for operators and will shortly have a full force Yours respectfully

E H LAMB
Assistant Superintendent

Through the telegraph strike is a failure in the east the Portland strikers after interviewing Assistant Superintendent E H Lamb and inspecting a copy of the iron clad oath which is furnished by the Western Union, Tuesday forfeited the signatures of those striking employees who wish to return it was determined by the Portland strikers that they unanimously reject the terms of this telegraph company holding in addition to their own honor and their friends they could not accept the conditions offered A copy of the aforesaid iron clad oath will be published in full in this column as soon as it can be received

The Willamette Falls Electric Company is to commence operations in this city next week

AMUSEMENTS

THE SPANISH STUDENTS.—The novel and most exciting entertainment given by the Spanish students is thus described by the San Francisco Bulletin:

Their programme included a twelve page story from William Black's new serial, "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and a very pretty musical sketch. Without particularizing it requires even children of average number to say on hand that they were all designed to show us that the almost incredible effects of high absolute will in this company of a select guitarists and performers in the same school have managed to achieve by long, patient practice. They are only assisted by their leader who, from time to time increases the combined quality of tone which is produced by playing for the most part in perfect harmony, and by one of their number who gives body to the grander passages by means of his violin cello. There are nine players on the mandolin and five guitarists. For the information of those who do not exactly understand how a mandolin is strung and played, it may be stated that it has six double strings and strings which are manipulated by a fine piece of tortoise shell with a swift movement of the wrist as to produce by an up or down stroke seven or eight sounds so close as to render the vibrations almost as connected as the long, sweeping tone of a violin or a beautiful voice humming over a church organ. The slow movement of the Moonlight Sonata, Prout's Heavenly serenade, and especially exemplified this effect of sustained notes.

The organization is but three years ago since which time they have been all over the East and through Europe playing in the principal cities of Great Britain and of the Continent. The tour is gotten up wherever they go and harmonize with each other perfectly as to their guitars and mandolins They are eighteen all told, and will shortly be followed by another of their number who has been left behind

They open at New Market theatre Saturday evening next. Reserved seats at Cornelius drug store.

RETURN OF THE CIRCUS.—Sherman's educated horses and European circus, which is at present conducting a highly successful circuit through eastern Oregon and Washington will re-open in this city on the evening of Monday the 27th inst and also perform on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, the 28th. This will be the last opportunity to see Sherman and Canary the wonderful trained horses as the circus will go from here to Mexico, and the season to Europe It is improbable that they will ever return to Oregon

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Arrival of the Great Divine—Unsatisfactory Trip from Sand Ass. to Portland.

"Please tell me something of your trip asked an OREGONIAN reporter of Rev Henry Ward Beecher as the Esmond last night The distinguished orator accompanied by his wife and Major J B Pond manager of the New York lecture and musical bureau arrived by the Columbia river train and had just finished his dinner The reporter was presented to Mr Beecher through the courtesy of Major Pond

I wish I could tell you something said Mr Beecher cheerily answering the reporter's inquiries but I did not see anything I could not have known less of the journey if I had been a letter, locked up in a mail pouch thrown aboard the cars at Missoula and dropped out at Portland Then All I observed everything and from The Dalles to Portland we were in a continuous wave of dust I am afraid you won't get much out of me to night

It is to be regretted that you missed a sight of our magnificent mountain and river scenery said the reporter by way of comfort

It is to be regretted I don't know about Mount Hood and the Dalles of the Columbia and the Cascades and Cape Horn all the way down said Mr Beecher and every few minutes was told what magnificent views I was passing through but I was not able to see them in a conflict to my and Mr Beecher heaved the sort of a sigh that old man Allen gives in "Esmeralda."

Master Stebbins (how Market was announced and upon being introduced Major Pond complained that the title of the first lecture was not proper announced, as should be Evolution and Revolution

Mr Stebbins informed Mr Beecher that several families had called upon him during the day and this during his stay The great orator answered that he would on no account put up at the nearest hotel also at that time be the guest of a millionaire Master Stebbins then left the party making the description of introduction on to the family and of the past he was always expected to perform in order to entertain of three The reporter then left Mr Beecher to enjoy a quiet evening with his family and the Oregonian would be left to wonder why he had been dumped down in the middle of a sandy desert

Mr Beecher is in good health, and barring the exhaustion of his long trip is in the spirits Mrs Beecher leaves this morning for Seattle to meet her son Captain Beecher

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

What is Being Done by the Party of Engineers now at work on the Mouth of the Columbia River.

As an invited guest of Mr Otto Von Geldern assistant U S engineer at OREGONIAN representative, recently left Vancouver on board the little tug Tom Morris Captain Spaulding master, accompanying her on a day's trip the government party now engaged in making surveys at the mouth of the Columbia river In addition to Mr Von Geldern into whose charge the night's entertainment was left there were entrusted by his superior officer Mr Powell Messrs Geo W Fredham Joseph C. Ensign Geo B Cabaniss and Harry Reeves The combined labors of these men will when complete give a result alike valuable to the interests of Portland and the grain fleet of this area as well as furnishing a most excellent comparative chart for the benefit of future surveys that may be made

Through the courtesy of Mr Von Geldern and his able assistants the latest Mr Freeman the writer was enabled to obtain some important data in regard to the progress of the work at the present time which will be furnished in detail when the report has been planned out for the remainder of the summer The party has been at work for over two months and have never about finished the survey and consolidation upon the sand Baker and Peacock and thousand feet dimensions breakwater and a plat of the bay shows an irregular network of lines crossing each other at certain angles with the depth of water at every point And as soundings were taken at all stages of the tide together with the time the work was in progress it will be seen that there will be no slight time and will occupy two weeks or more

The result of the observations upon the bar itself can yet hardly be accurately given and the exact condition of the channels and the much needed understood after all soundings are reduced and plotted but can be said however that the channel through the middle portion of the bar is not as deep as it was a year ago but there is much however cannot be said on the depth of water in this channel While most of the work appears to water enough for the largest vessels that have yet visited the port the channel inside the bay there is a hump on which there is but 18 feet of water at low tide. While there is any other way than this channel to enter the bump or sand has not yet been determined

The present survey compared with the records of the many that have been made since the first one in 1851 by Captain Wilkes of the United States navy of all the sands on the bar and it is well known that this change is eventually going on The survey of the bar will be followed by a similar one of the river below which has been surveyed but this year it is being attempted to make a complete mining of the whole river from Portland to the sea Although a perilous task it is none the less essential to know how the sands upon the spits are changing

THE PIONEERS' EXCURSION

Full Par ticulars as to Date, Fares, Sleepers, and Ins for which Tickets are Good

Mr Joseph Watt, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the pioneers excursion east over the Northern Pacific has authorized the following as an official announcement:

The excursion will leave Portland Tuesday Oct 2 All will go on the same train from Portland to St Paul where the various excursionists may return the trip or in part numbers they please

The time for which tickets will be good is as follows To return from Chicago ninety days from Chicago to New York and return sixty days East grant sleepers will be furnished if timely notice is given to a person to furnish his or her own bedding

Pullman sleeping cars will be provided for those desiring that accommodation Due notice must be given that a sufficient number of cars may be furnished Rates for Pullman sleepers will be $16 per double berth to St Paul $12 to Chicago and $ to New York Special Pullman sleepers will be chartered to run from Portland to St Paul per day twenty four hours The capacity of a car is from forty five to fifty people

Rates of fare are as follows:

Portland to St Paul and return	$60 00
Portland to Chicago and return	90 00
Female relative	45 00
Portland to New York and return	120 00
Female relative	60 00
Children under 12 years free	half fare

Tickets

The start going and returning will be as follows From Portland to St Paul and return via North Pacific railroad.

St Paul to Chicago and return via Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway

Chicago to New York via Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania

New York to Chicago via New York Centra and Lake Shore

Pioneers, east of the mountains must send $50 to W H Hoopel at Oregon City or receive certificates of indebtedness and by paying the balance to the agents at The Dalles or Wallula Junction will receive their tickets at same as at Portland

All pioneers starting from Portland are requested to be here by Monday October 1 to make arrangements for their transportation

All persons who wish to take the Excursion must send on their names at once to J M Bacon of Oregon City, by the 10th of September together with $60 as per ballot given

One ticket will be allowed for the benefit of the aged

THE PENNSYLVANIA

A Word for the Finest Equipped and Best Managed Railroad in the World

It is a matter of congratulation to the pioneers of Oregon that the committee has chosen as the route from the Atlantic the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pennsylvania railroads This trip over these routes will give to the sturdy pioneers the best practical illustration of the perfection to which railroad management has attained The Pennsylvania road there has been brought near the highest experience and best judgment after and now their roadbed can not be excelled their bridges are unsurpassed their stock of the world and the handsomest trains So by along the first organized only by the energy of the Pennsylvania road but by the wisdom of its management which has secured the best men for the right and I prefer to reserve my opinion until I get there

On good lines to know visitors asked the reporter

Mr Hoge I always enjoy meeting strangers during the afternoon and evening receive visitors in the morning Good evening

The train to the reporter he said as if the thought had just struck him

"You people that go out THE OREGONIAN ought to be put to death with hot needles for using such small type and making people blind"

The reporter explained that perfecting presses and the want of getting out supplements were also an inconvenience in Fort and as in New York, and that a great amount of matter had to printed in a limited space Mr Beecher said the necessity for the use of small type must be a great drawback to the editors of small type must be a great drawback to the editors of small type must be a great drawback to the editors

The Daily Critic.

TUESDAY MORNING AUG. 21, 1883

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Baking Powder.

A slight frost occurred at Baker City Thursday night.

A. B. Elmer of Baker City sheared over $100 of gold dust into three bars Thursday.

Baker City Tribune: Miss Seanes leaves, next week, for Portland, where she will attend the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

The Baker City Tribune says: Two or three more cases of pretty or pitiful hitched a ride from town to the Cedar Hill gate and walked off into the woods. The small gate business in that vicinity is generally looked upon as an imposition, and no attempt to force collections is made when parties refuse to pay.

The Oregonian of Saturday says: Mr. Corbett, general manager of the Nickle mine, near Riddle, in this county, has just returned from a visit to the mine, which he has had a quantity of the ore smelted and reduced. He exhibited to us a bar of the metal, which is entirely pure and free from alloy and all foreign matter. The yield was fully up to what was expected, and the freedom of the ore from other metals renders it more easily reduced than the ores from most other mines. The gratifying news to which this metal is being put and the large quantity of ore at the mine, make it one of the richest mines on the Pacific coast.

Roseburg Independent: F. P. Horan learned late Thursday night of the arrest of Chas Melville, alias Conway, one of the persons supposed to have stopped the stage about two weeks ago beyond Wolf creek, in Josephine county. He is the same person who got away from Constable Smith at Leland, who had arrested him for robbing Riddle store, Miller & Rahlyon, Adams and Eagen & Shelley, Wells Fargo & Co.'s agent, took the railroad track and went to Oakland, Mr. Horan and James H. Mahoney got a buggy and came back to Winchester bridge, where early Friday morning they captured their man. Sheriff Fenton had started on his trail from Roseburg, but arrived after the capture. The prisoner is now in jail.

Western Oregon.

Outside memories at Tillamook Gray's harbor, the Quinault and elsewhere will begin operations this week.

Lieut. Wood of the Twenty-first infantry has been assigned to temporary duty at Fort Canby.

The body of E. Friday was found on the beach where he was killed below Seaside last week. Wednesday's jury found that the cause of name of his death by falling out of his boat, and drowning while under the influence of liquor.

Washington Territory.

There is at present no officers instead rigidly to enforce the "watch ordinance."

Drunken Indians are making it unpleasant for the citizens of Yakima and vicinity.

The new 4 cannon for Montesano has been named the "Governor Newell." She will go on duty about September 1.

The subscription for the Northern Pacific reception and celebration at Seattle is full, reached $2500 last Saturday.

Fish trapped in Walla Walla the George K. Reed has boarded, his Granite creek mining interests to Eastern capitalists for $60,000

Yakima Signal: Some twenty-five or thirty railroad men came up toward Ainsworth early in the week to go to work on the road north of Kettle. This will give more room up here in the week.

Yakima Record: Messrs. Durland & Mantzy were awarded the contract for carrying the mail from Ellensburgh to Ainsworth. The first mail will go over the new route on the first of September.

Large numbers of Indians pass through Seattle daily on their way up White and Puyallup rivers, where they will be employed during the hop picking season. Four large canoes filled with Indians from Bacalay Sound went up the White river Friday.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Chehalis Valley academy, held in Montesano last Saturday, it was decided to push the work which had already been done in the building, and to attempt to force collections of the subscriptions which are due. It is the purpose of that body to push the affairs of the institution, whose interests they have in hand, with much vigor.

G. S. Wilson, an employe of the Port Blakely mill, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of timber Friday afternoon and received serious injuries. He was taken to the Seattle hospital. It was his second visit to that institution. His injuries are serious and it is feared fatal.

Yakima Signal: Joseph Staples has came down on Cle-el-um mining district on Thursday. He had the misfortune to have his left leg broken by a premature blast of powder. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred to Mr. Staples. He injuries are serious and it is feared fatal.

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Jacksonville Sentinel: On Friday the 10th an entertainment of Jacksonville Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., was celebrated by the fraternity in excellent style. A large number of visiting brothers and ladies arrived and assisted being present. After ceremonies in their own hall the brethren clothed in regalia, and, preceded by a band, marched to the Methodist church. After some choice vocal music an oration was delivered by Hon. W. L. Nicho n of Yreka.

Roseburg Independent: Will Q. Brown, superintendent of the Nickle mine, near Riddle, in this county, has just returned from the smelter, where he has had a quantity of the ore smelted and reduced. He exhibited to us a bar of the metal, which is entirely pure and free from alloy and all foreign matter. The yield was fully up to what was expected, and the freedom of the ore from other metals renders it more easily reduced than the ores from most other mines. The gratifying news to which this metal is being put and the large quantity of ore at the mine, make it one of the richest mines on the Pacific coast.

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At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Chehalis Valley academy, held in Montesano last Saturday, it was decided to push the work which had already been done in the building, and to attempt to force collections of the subscriptions which are due. It is the purpose of that body to push the affairs of the institution, whose interests they have in hand, with much vigor.

G. S. Wilson, an employe of the Port Blakely mill, was struck on the head by a heavy piece of timber Friday afternoon and received serious injuries. He was taken to the Seattle hospital. It was his second visit to that institution. His injuries are serious and it is feared fatal.

Yakima Signal: Joseph Staples has came down on Cle-el-um mining district on Thursday. He had the misfortune to have his left leg broken by a premature blast of powder. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred to Mr. Staples. He injuries are serious and it is feared fatal